



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The documents relating to the Lollards show the rapid spread of their tenets during the reign of Richard II. and overturn the traditional idea that the King favored them. The most interesting of these documents is an English complaint against John Fox, mayor of Northampton, which reveals a town practically Lollard in defiance of the bishop of Lincoln. It is difficult to see, however, why in a collection of documents hitherto unpublished, the editors should find place for an abbreviated form of three which are fully given in Rymer's *Foederi*, one of them even in the *Patent Rolls*.¹ Nor is there room in such a collection for the two last documents given, which refer to the great schism, and not to Lollardry (pp. 53-54).

The Return as to Foreign Clergy in England, chiefly in 1377, and a valuable table showing the change of personnel in the House of Commons, 1376-1384, complete the work. The former seems incomplete, such dioceses as Durham, Salisbury, Bath and Wells being entirely omitted, while the number of foreigners in most of the others is surprisingly small. I doubt the advisability of using Latin and Old English forms of local names in modern English extracts.

On the whole the volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the later fourteenth century. It is to be regretted, however, that the text of the jury indictments is not oftener given in full. In case of those of 1381 there is constant omission of the names of the jurors, whose attitude can often be established, and is of fundamental importance for the value of the accusation. In one English extract we are told that Walter Tyler, of Colchester, and others, were the first disturbers of the peace at Maidstone (p. 9). Confirmed by the statements of other Kentish indictments and of a contemporary chronicle that Tyler was an Essex man, this entry establishes the identity of the chief of the insurrection,² beside throwing light on the influence of John Ball, likewise of Colchester. From other evidence I had already concluded that the latter had for years been preaching and organizing the rebellion from Colchester as a centre, and that to him more than any other man its origin was due. No matter how injured the skin, every word of this precious indictment should have been printed in the original Latin. We should know much more about the revolt in 1381 if there were less of such abbreviated documents in the works of Réville and Powell, as well as in the valuable work now before us.

GEORGE KRIEHN.

The Stones of Paris in History and Letters. By BENJAMIN ELLIS MARTIN and CHARLOTTE M. MARTIN. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. Two vols., pp. x, 269; viii, 292.)

THERE is little in modern Paris which recalls the older town. The baths inclosed in the Cluny museum and the Arena near Rue Monge are

¹ Viz., the order to expel heretics from Oxford, another order to remove Robert Lychlade and others, and instructions to the university relative to a letter of the French king about the schism. Cf. pp. 41, 52-53, with Rymer's *Foedera* (Hague), III. iii. 141; III. iv., 109, 153; *Patent Rolls*, 6 Richard II., 153.

² *Archaeologia Cantiana*, III. 92-93; *Eulogium*, III. 352.

the only monuments left of the Roman occupation. One church of the Romanesque period, three of the early Gothic and two of the later, with certain towers and rooms of the Palais de Justice, are the only representatives of medieval architecture. The fifteenth century is the first epoch in the city's history which has handed down to the present day any considerable number of memorials of its existence, whether in churches, towers, *tourelles*, houses or sections of houses. And these are scattered and quite hidden away among the more pretentious structures of subsequent eras.

But for the archaeologist there are also interesting survivals in the ruins of the famous wall built by Philip Augustus and extended by Étienne Marcel and Charles V. The volumes before us begin with the description of this wall. They follow its windings across the islands of the Seine and along either bank of the river, and join to the story of its way the history of three towers of the fifteenth century which rose near it in the three old quarters of the town. Connected with this tale of stone and mortar is the narrative of the noted people who came and went during the wall's lifetime and the events which occurred within its inclosure.

All the chapters of the work follow the same method. The successive enlargements and reconstructions of the streets and houses of Paris are used as a background for the political, social and intellectual history of the city in the different periods of its growth. The old and new Latin Quarter is described, from the days of Abelard to those of Hugo. The career of Molière and his associates is illustrated by the buildings they knew and occupied, and the haunts they frequented. With the eighteenth century we meet the Encyclopedists, Voltaire and Rousseau. The way of the tumbrils of the Revolution is traced with their loads destined for the guillotine. Napoleon rises and falls, the Restoration and the Romanticists appear. We visit the Paris of Pere Goriot and Lucien de Rubempré, as well as the Paris of the Three Musketeers and Jean Valjean. And then, after having been presented to the statesmen and authors of the Third Empire, we are carried back in the concluding chapters of the book to primeval times, and are shown the Marais rising from its swamps, fortified by Charles V., beautified by Francis I. and Henry of Navarre, made the social centre by the salons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and finally transformed into the factory and storehouse of a commercial age.

The style of the work is slightly obscure at first, but soon becomes clear and forceful. The illustrations which accompany the text are well chosen for the most part. The buildings are pertinent, but the portraits not always to the point, as Marot's and Descartes'. An outline map of the old town with the ramifications of the medieval fortifications would have been a welcome addition, in making the way for the reader plain. The authors have a greater liking perhaps for the material part of their task, the streets and buildings, and are careful and exact in this particular. They are less at home on the literary side, and have sometimes taken tradition and anecdote for history. Their pages on Dante's sojourn

in Paris have no basis in fact. The dramatist Gringore was not patronized by Louis XI., who died before Gringore was ten years of age. The Marais theatre did not exist before 1629, Rabelais' career in Paris is quite unknown, and his writings surely did not have the influence on French style which is attributed to them (I. 93-97), any more than Marot's or Montaigne's. We cite these errors as instances of the inaccuracies which may be found in the chapters on the earlier literature. We might add to them certain personal views of political history, such as the repeated statement that Henrietta of England was poisoned by her husband's creatures, or that Louis XIV. was ruled by Mme. de Maintenon.

But the faults of the work are few, and are quite eclipsed by its merits. There are many unusually good descriptions, for instance, the chapters on life in the Marais, the pages on Chateaubriand and Mme. Récamier, and Balzac's migrations and search for the scenery and setting of his city novels. Slips of the pen are rare: Saint-Germain for Saint-Michel (I. 89), or Pont-Neuf for Pont de Neuilly (I. 97). The index, however, is quite deficient. Some names, as Marot's and De Musset's—and both of these authors are honored with portraits—do not appear in it at all, while others, which recur several times in the text, are allowed but one reference in the index.

F. M. WARREN.

England in the Nineteenth Century. By. C. W. OMAN, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Lecturer in History at New College, Oxford. (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1899. Pp. xii, 276.)

MR. OMAN is already well known as an author of clear, concise, accurate and not uninteresting historical text-books for use in schools. This book is another product of the same sort and it will not diminish his reputation in the least. It is unfortunate, however, that his narrative, ending in 1898, has thus lost that most important chapter in British imperial history which is now being written in South Africa. That contest is so fraught with momentous possibilities for England and the English-speaking races that an estimate of England's influence during this century which ends, for Africa, with the Jameson raid and the Fashoda incident seems singularly incomplete and remote. It appears to be certain now that England's contribution even to the nineteenth century will be profoundly affected by the events of the last two years of that century.

Mr. Oman set before himself the task of writing the story of one hundred years of politics within the limits of about two hundred and fifty pages. A handbook of this sort becomes a searching test of the author's power of terse and coherent, yet widely inclusive description. Judged by this standard, Mr. Oman's utterance is a model of comprehensive brevity. The struggle with Bonaparte through the first fifteen years of the century fills about fifty pages. Through as many more pages the approach to the Reform Act of 1832 and the recovery from it are vividly depicted. The Palmerstonian supremacy occupies one chapter,